

of the Curia called *familiars*, and bear the titles of archons. In this council the great names are those of the emir of emirs (*ammiratus timmira-tomm*), the chancellor, the seneschal, the logothete. In the Curia itself there were also the constable and marshal, the *capellam* and *cumerarii*, and" prelates such as the Archbishop of Palermo, The real cabinet, if one can call it so, was formed of those high ministers whom Peter of EboH calls *d&mini curm*, who worn a distinctive head-dress, and travelled at the expense of the state. Of these the greatest was the emir of emirs, a title which, until 1160, far transcended the Norman office of chancellor; invested with this title, George of Antioeh wielded the power of a vizir, presided over the Curia in the King's absence, and decided important In the provinces. Yet the King himself allowed no man to displace him in the council chamber or the seat of government, The financial side of the Curia, the Treasury or Exchequer, showed the most complete organisation of any department of government; here Norman Sicily showed to the kingdoms of the West a system incomparably superior to their rude feudal exchequers, As in the of the

government
as a whole, we must give a survey
extending over
the reigns of the two Williams *m* well
as that of
Roger II.

The finances of the Apuiian .had
centred in the *Camera* or Treasury and
its officials,
the *camerarii*. Under II, the whole